8. On a second Species of *Dromæocercus* from Madagascar. By R. Bowdler Sharpe, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Department of Zoology, British Museum.

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In the same collection as the *Heliodilus*, described in the preceding paper, there were several specimens of a Feather-tailed Warbler belonging to the genus $Drom\varpiocercus$, instituted by me in January 1877*. On comparing the birds recently sent with the type of $Drom\varpiocercus$ brunneus, it is evident that they belong to a different species, for which I propose the name of $Drom\varpiocercus$ seebohmi, after my friend Mr. Seebohm, who is now associated with me in the 'Catalogue of Birds.' Of this he is about to prepare the volume on the Thrushes and Warblers, with which two groups he has shown already such a good acquaintance.

Dromæocercus seebohmi, sp. n.

D. similis D. brunneo et ejusdem formæ, sed corpore supra maculato nec concolori, plumis brunneis medialiter obscurioribus

et gutture albo, brunneo striato, distinguendus.

General colour above dark brown with edges of lighter brown, producing a mottled appearance, the rump and upper tail-coverts more uniform; tail-feathers rufous-brown with stiffened black shafts, the feathers loose-webbed, as is usual in this genus; wing-coverts and quills blackish brown, margined with lighter brown; lores whitish; ear-coverts and sides of neck ashy brown; under surface of body dull white, shaded with ashy brown on the sides of the breast; sides of body and under tail-coverts rather more fulvous-brown; fore neck with small but distinct spots of dusky brown, the sides of the body more largely and distinctly streaked; under wing-coverts ashy brown, the edge of the wing white; quills dull brown below, fulvescent along the edge of the inner web. Total length 5.9 inches, culmen 0.4, wing 1.95, tail 3.1, tarsus 0.7.

Hab. Neighbourhood of Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Some of the specimens exhibit less mottling on the back than others; but it is always more or less strongly characterized, as also is the light-coloured throat, which has the stripes more distinctly indicated in some specimens than in others. Since describing the original specimen of Dromæocercus brunneus, I have seen several others collected by the late Mr. Crossley; and with some of these, in Mr. Seebohm's cabinet, I have compared the series of the new species.

 1 P. Z. S. 1877, p. 22, pl. ii. fig. 2.